I. AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 20, page 8, and ending at line 21, page 8 with the following paragraph.

--Fig. 4: Alignment between murine (SEQ ID NO: 13) and human (SEQ ID NO: 15) CRAM-1 (JAM-2).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 22, page 8, and ending at line 23, page 8 with the following paragraph.

--Fig. 5: Alignment between murine (SEQ ID NO: 14) and human (SEQ ID NO: 16) CRAM-2 (JAM-3). –

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 28, page 8, and ending at line 4, page 9.

-- Fig 7: Targeted differential display using degenerated primers. (A): Nucleotide sequences of PCR primers encoding the sequences present in C2 Ig domains are shown (tayagntgynnngcytcyaa (SEQ ID NO: 1); taycrgtgynnngcytcyaa (SEQ ID NO: 2); taytaytgynnngcytcyaa (SEQ ID NO: 3); tayagntgynnngcyagyaa (SEQ ID NO: 23); taycrgtgynnngcyagyaa (SEQ ID NO: 24); and taytaytgynnngcyagyaa (SEQ ID NO: 25). Two primers encode the same sequence due to the codons encoding Ser residue. The level of degeneracy is 4096 different forms for the primers encoding YRCXAS (SEQ ID NO.: 18) and 2048 forms for the others ((YQCXAS (SEQ ID NO: 19) and YYCXAS (SEQ ID NO: 20)). (B): The display of radioactive PCR products obtained with the YYCXAS1 (SEQ ID NO.: 20) primers is shown. The lanes correspond to the display of PCR product run on cDNA obtained from the t-end endothelial cell line (lane t-end), the B16 melanoma cell line (lane B16), or the co-culture between the two cell lines (central lane). The arrow indicates the PCR product of interest obtained from downregulated transcript CRAM-1 under co-culture condition.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 5, page 9, and ending at line 17, page 9 with the following paragraph.

----Fig 8: (A) nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence of the Confluency Regulated Adhesion Molecule 1 (CRAM-1) cDNA (SEQ ID NOS: 11 and 13). The putative hydrophobic signal peptide (first) and transmembrane region (second) are underlined. Predicted N-glycosylation sites (strikeout), cysteines likely to form disulfide bonds (brackets) and Ser/Thr/Tyr residues of possible phosphorylation sites (bold) are indicated. (B) Structural model for murine CRAM-1 protein. Extracellular part showing a VH and a C2 like Ig domain with two putative N-linked glycosylation sites. The arrow points to the region targeted by the partially degenerated primers (YYCXAS1) (SEQ ID NO.:20) used in the Targeted Differential Display.--

Please delete Sequence Listing of record and replace with the Substitute Sequence Listing enclosed herewith.